

Ecological site R030XC308AZ

Limy Fan 10-13" p.z.

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General information

Provisional. A provisional ecological site description has undergone quality control and quality assurance review. It contains a working state and transition model and enough information to identify the ecological site.



Figure 1. Mapped extent

Areas shown in blue indicate the maximum mapped extent of this ecological site. Other ecological sites likely occur within the highlighted areas. It is also possible for this ecological site to occur outside of highlighted areas if detailed soil survey has not been completed or recently updated.

MLRA notes

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA): 030X–Mojave Basin and Range

This unit occurs within the Basin and Range Province and is characterized by broad basins, valleys, and old lakebeds. Widely spaced mountains trending north to south occur

throughout the area. Isolated, short mountain ranges are separated by an aggraded desert plain. The mountains are fault blocks that have been tilted up. Long alluvial fans coalesce with dry lakebeds between some of the ranges.

LRU notes

AZ LRU 30-3 – Upper Mohave Desert

Elevations range from 2800 to 4500 feet and precipitation averages 9 to 12 inches per year. Vegetation includes Joshua tree, blackbrush, creosotebush, ratany, bush muhly, big galleta, black grama, desert needlegrass, and Indian ricegrass. The soil temperature regime is thermic and the soil moisture regime is typic aridic.

Ecological site concept

This ecological site is located on gently sloping uplands. Soils are non-skeletal, calcareous, and moderately deep to deep. Textures range from very fine sandy loam to sandy loam.

Associated sites

R030XC305AZ	Coarse Sandy Loam 10-13" p.z.
R030XC311AZ	Limy Upland 10-13" p.z.
R030XC317AZ	Sandy Bottom 10-13" p.z.

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	(1) <i>Atriplex canescens</i>
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Pleuraphis rigida</i> (2) <i>Muhlenbergia porteri</i>

Physiographic features

This ecological site is found in an upland position on fan terraces and toeslopes of steep escarpments merging onto stream terraces.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Fan (2) Terrace
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None

Elevation	3,000–4,200 ft
Slope	1–6%
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

Climatic features

The climate is arid and warm. Annual precipitation ranges from 10 to 13 inches. About 65 percent of the rainfall comes from October through May as gentle rain from Pacific storms which may last for a couple of days. The rest of the rainfall comes during the summer monsoon season from July through September as spotty, brief, intense thunderstorms. Snow rarely falls, and only remains on the ground a few hours at most. Annual air temperature ranges from 46 to 76 degrees F. The average frost-free period ranges from 121 to 231 days.

Table 3. Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	231 days
Freeze-free period (average)	269 days
Precipitation total (average)	13 in

Influencing water features

Soil features

The soil of this ecological site is moderately deep to deep. The soil surface textures include very fine sandy loam, sandy lom, very gravelly loam, and gravelly fine sandy loam. Subsoil textures are very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, silt loam cobbly very fine sandy loam, extremely very fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam, sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, and gravelly sandy clay loam. The soil's available water capacity is low to high. Its erosion hazard by water is slight to severe and by wind is moderate to severe. The soil is non-saline, non-sodic with pH 7.4-8.6. The soil moisture regime is typic aridic and temperature regime is thermic.

A typical soil profile is:

- 0 to 2 inches; very fine sandy loam
- 2 to 27 inches; very fine sandy loam
- 27 to 37 inches; silt loam
- 37 to 53 inches; very fine sandy loam
- 53 to 60 inches; very gravelly fine sandy loam

Soil taxonomic classifications include Coarse-loamy, mixed thermic Typic Paleorthids and,

Coarse-loamy, mixed, thermic Typic Camborthids

This ecological site has been correlated to map unit 627088, Poachie soil, Mohave County, AZ, Central Part SSA.

Table 4. Representative soil features

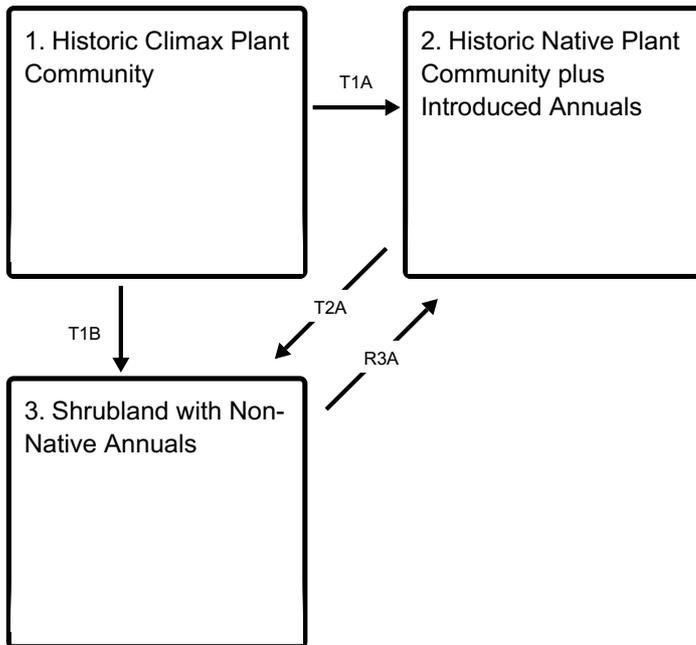
Surface texture	(1) Cobbly very fine sandy loam (2) Gravelly sandy loam (3) Loam
Family particle size	(1) Loamy
Drainage class	Well drained
Permeability class	Moderately slow to moderately rapid
Soil depth	60 in
Surface fragment cover ≤ 3 "	45–70%
Surface fragment cover > 3 "	0%
Available water capacity (0-40in)	5.5–8 in
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-40in)	2–35%
Electrical conductivity (0-40in)	0 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-40in)	0
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-40in)	7.4–8.4
Subsurface fragment volume ≤ 3 " (Depth not specified)	0–20%
Subsurface fragment volume > 3 " (Depth not specified)	0%

Ecological dynamics

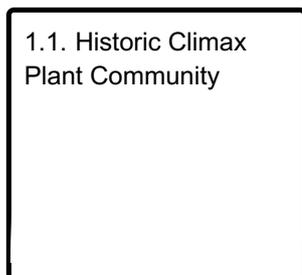
Limy Fan, 10"-13" p.z., is a grassland ecological site. Shrubs are well-dispersed across the site. Annual forbs and grasses flourish following rainfall. Natural disturbances are rare. After introduction of non-native annuals (forbs and/or grasses), the shift in total productivity is shift increased seasonal herbaceous production following periods of rain. Continuous, yearlong, livestock grazing will remove the perennial grass dominance.

State and transition model

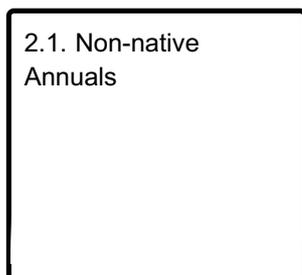
Ecosystem states



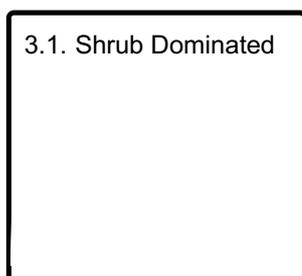
State 1 submodel, plant communities



State 2 submodel, plant communities



State 3 submodel, plant communities



State 1 Historic Climax Plant Community

Community 1.1

Historic Climax Plant Community

The dominant aspect of this plant community is grassland with shrubs. Big galleta and sand dropseed are the major grasses. Shrubs include fourwing saltbush, Anderson wolfberry, Nevada Mormon tea and winterfat.

Table 5. Annual production by plant type

Plant Type	Low (Lb/Acre)	Representative Value (Lb/Acre)	High (Lb/Acre)
Grass/Grasslike	169	240	315
Shrub/Vine	113	170	228
Forb	18	40	57
Total	300	450	600

Table 6. Ground cover

Tree foliar cover	0%
Shrub/vine/liana foliar cover	1-3%
Grass/grasslike foliar cover	0-2%
Forb foliar cover	0-2%
Non-vascular plants	0%
Biological crusts	0%
Litter	0%
Surface fragments >0.25" and <=3"	0%
Surface fragments >3"	0%
Bedrock	0%
Water	0%
Bare ground	0%

Table 7. Canopy structure (% cover)

Height Above Ground (Ft)	Tree	Shrub/Vine	Grass/ Grasslike	Forb
<0.5	–	–	–	1-3%
>0.5 <= 1	–	–	13-17%	–
>1 <= 2	–	–	–	–
>2 <= 4.5	–	9-11%	–	–
>4.5 <= 13	–	–	–	–
>13 <= 40	–	–	–	–
>40 <= 80	–	–	–	–
>80 <= 120	–	–	–	–
>120	–	–	–	–

Figure 5. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month). AZ3024, 30.3 10-13" p.z. upland sites. Growth begins in the spring and continues through the summer..

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0	1	8	18	18	11	14	20	8	2	0	0

State 2

Historic Native Plant Community plus Introduced Annuals

Community 2.1

Non-native Annuals

This plant community resembles the historic native plant community, but exotic annuals have been introduced. Non-native species include wild oat, red brome, Mediterranean grass (*Schismus* spp.), and filaree. The flourish of non-native annuals that occurs following rainfalls may preclude native annuals.

State 3

Shrubland with Non-Native Annuals

Community 3.1

Shrub Dominated

Years of continuous livestock grazing (same season, yearlong) will remove perennial grasses and reduce desirable shrubs. Non-native annuals flourish in the bare interspaces.

Transition T1A

State 1 to 2

Introduction of non-native annual forb and grass seed.

Transition T1B

State 1 to 3

Yearlong continuous livestock grazing. Introduction of non-native annual forb and grass seed.

Transition T2A

State 2 to 3

Yearlong continuous livestock grazing.

Restoration pathway R3A

State 3 to 2

Prescribed grazing/no grazing. Range seeding may accelerate establishment of perennial grasses and desirable shrubs.

Additional community tables

Table 8. Community 1.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production (Lb/Acre)	Foliar Cover (%)
Grass/Grasslike					
1				68–112	
	big galleta	PLRI3	<i>Pleuraphis rigida</i>	68–112	–
2				22–45	
	sand dropseed	SPCR	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	22–45	–
3				22–45	
	bush muhly	MUPO2	<i>Muhlenbergia porteri</i>	22–45	–
4				4–22	
	black grama	BOER4	<i>Bouteloua eriopoda</i>	4–22	–
5				4–22	
	Grass, perennial	2GP	<i>Grass, perennial</i>	4–22	–
6				0–22	
	Grass, annual	2GA	<i>Grass, annual</i>	0–22	–

Forb					
7				4–22	
	desert globemallow	SPAM2	<i>Sphaeralcea ambigua</i>	4–22	–
8				4–14	
	Forb, perennial	2FP	<i>Forb, perennial</i>	4–14	–
9				4–9	
	Forb, annual	2FA	<i>Forb, annual</i>	4–9	–
Shrub/Vine					
10				22–45	
	fourwing saltbush	ATCA2	<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	22–45	–
11				4–22	
	water jacket	LYAN	<i>Lycium andersonii</i>	4–22	–
12				0–9	
	Whipple cholla	CYWH	<i>Cylindropuntia whipplei</i>	0–9	–
13				0–9	
	banana yucca	YUBA	<i>Yucca baccata</i>	0–9	–
14				4–22	
	Nevada jointfir	EPNE	<i>Ephedra nevadensis</i>	4–22	–
15				0–9	
	buckhorn cholla	CYACA2	<i>Cylindropuntia acanthocarpa</i> <i>var. acanthocarpa</i>	0–9	–
16				4–45	
	winterfat	KRLA2	<i>Krascheninnikovia lanata</i>	4–45	–
17				0–22	
	shadscale saltbush	ATCO	<i>Atriplex confertifolia</i>	0–22	–
18				0–4	
	catclaw acacia	ACGR	<i>Acacia greggii</i>	0–4	–
19				0–9	
	littleleaf	KRER	<i>Krameria erecta</i>	0–9	–

	ratany				
20				0–22	
	creosote bush	LATR2	<i>Larrea tridentata</i>	0–22	–
21				4–22	
	Shrub, other	2S	<i>Shrub, other</i>	4–22	–

Contributors

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Rangeland health reference sheet

Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health is a qualitative assessment protocol used to determine ecosystem condition based on benchmark characteristics described in the Reference Sheet. A suite of 17 (or more) indicators are typically considered in an assessment. The ecological site(s) representative of an assessment location must be known prior to applying the protocol and must be verified based on soils and climate. Current plant community cannot be used to identify the ecological site.

Author(s)/participant(s)	
Contact for lead author	
Date	07/16/2025
Approved by	Kendra Moseley
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

1. Number and extent of rills:

2. Presence of water flow patterns:

3. Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:

-
4. **Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):**

 5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:**

 6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:**

 7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):**

 8. **Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):**

 9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):**

 10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:**

 11. **Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site):**

 12. **Functional/Structural Groups (list in order of descending dominance by above-ground annual-production or live foliar cover using symbols: >>, >, = to indicate much greater than, greater than, and equal to):**

Dominant:

Sub-dominant:

Other:

Additional:

13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):**
-

14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):**
-

15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):**
-

16. **Potential invasive (including noxious) species (native and non-native). List species which BOTH characterize degraded states and have the potential to become a dominant or co-dominant species on the ecological site if their future establishment and growth is not actively controlled by management interventions. Species that become dominant for only one to several years (e.g., short-term response to drought or wildfire) are not invasive plants. Note that unlike other indicators, we are describing what is NOT expected in the reference state for the ecological site:**
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17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:**
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